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# Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Release:- April 9, 1943

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April 1, 1943

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The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	CONDITION APRIL 1			PRODUCTION		
	Average 1932-41	1942	1943	Average 1932-41	1942	Indicated April 1, 1943
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
<u>United States</u>						
Winter wheat.....	11.4	18.3	14.9	550,181	703,253	558,551
Rye.....	75	87	82	-----	-----	-----
Pasture.....	73	82	80	-----	-----	-----
<u>Southern States</u>						
Early potatoes <sup>2</sup> ....	76	76	78	-----	-----	-----
Peaches.....	65	77	48	-----	-----	-----

## GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

CROP	Average 1932-41		1942		1943	
	Per- cent <sup>3</sup>	1,000 bushels	Per- cent <sup>3</sup>	1,000 bushels	Per- cent <sup>3</sup>	1,000 bushels
<u>United States</u>						
Corn for grain.....	44.5	935,080	53.0	1,289,588	48.4	1,395,112
Wheat.....	18.7	138,521	28.5	269,145	33.4	327,667
Oats.....	37.2	377,417	36.6	432,020	37.4	508,208

<sup>1</sup> Yield per seeded acre in bushels.

<sup>2</sup> Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before September 1 in 10 Southern States and California.

<sup>3</sup> Percent of previous year's crop.

APPROVED:

*Grover B. Hill*

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORT  
as of  
April 1, 1943  
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,  
April 9, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF APRIL 1, 1943

Crop prospects were lowered and farm work was delayed by the stormy weather of March and the combined effect of all weather conditions affecting this year's crop would now seem rather less favorable than average if it were not that there is a fair reserve of subsoil moisture under most of the Great Plains Area and irrigation prospects are good to excellent in most sections west of the Rockies.

Until late in March, severely cold weather, alternating with warm periods, caused extensive damage to fruit buds in States east of the Rockies and nipped tender vegetables in portions of the Gulf States. In northern States winter wheat and clover have been extensively damaged where not protected by a snow blanket. Winter oats and winter barley have suffered severely in parts of the South and Southwest. Heavy rains and floods have hampered work in much of the area south of the Ohio River and also in portions of North Dakota. While recent rains have helped greatly, more rain is needed in the western half of Texas, northwestern Oklahoma, most of New Mexico, western Kansas and portions of Nebraska and southern South Dakota.

Although spring work on the farms was retarded over most of the country east of the Rockies, farmers have been making rapid progress wherever conditions permitted. Widely scattered States report unprecedented numbers of women helping in the fields. In many cases, various members of the farm families from grandfathers to school girls are taking turns to keep the tractors rolling. This type of cooperation plus the mechanization of the farms is all that will make it possible to raise an increased acreage of crops this year. Theoretically, the 1,900,000 tractors on the farms in the United States have a capacity of plowing  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million acres per hour. At that rate, if they could all be worked at once, they could do a year's plowing in two weeks of good weather. Actually the job is not so easy for on most of the smaller farms horses and mules must continue to pull the plows. In the more important farming areas, however, there is sufficient mechanical power to do the spring work if the tractors could be worked to capacity and the horses shifted to lighter jobs.

Present prospects are for a moderate increase in the total crop acreage in the main commercial farming areas, only slightly offset by decreases on some "sub-marginal" and "subsistence" farms and on "part-time" farms within commuting distance of industrial areas. The increases will be chiefly in crops needed to meet production goals but, owing to labor conditions, there will be local reductions in crops with high labor requirements, such as sugar beets, strawberries, and commercial vegetables. Plantings will also depend more than usual on the weather.

Fruit prospects appear promising in the West and citrus trees in Florida and Texas are blooming satisfactorily, but prospects for other fruits are below average in most areas east of the Rockies. The peach crop in 10 Southern States suffered severely from winter and spring freezes. The reported acreages of watermelons, cantaloups, and strawberries, which supplement the tree fruits on the market, are showing sharp reductions. Acreages of other vegetables reported being grown or planned for market show reductions that average about 9 percent. Carrots show the only significant increase.

April 1 stocks of corn and oats on farms totaled about 47 million tons. This was 10 percent more than last year and 14 percent more than on any other April 1 in more than 20 years. These grains, however, are being used up rapidly, and the quantity used up between January 1 and April 1 was 20 percent greater than in the same period last year. This increased disappearance was due in part to the 11 percent increase in the combined units of grain consuming livestock and poultry on the farms.

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The quantity of these grains fed or disappearing per unit of livestock was also 9 percent heavier than in the same period last year and the highest in more than 20 years. If this liberal feeding continues, stocks of corn and oats remaining on farms on July 1 will be down to about the 1938-41 average for that date, while units of livestock and poultry on farms are likely to be 20 to 25 percent above the average in those years.

Pastures have been slow in starting and the delay in the opening of the pasture season has caused an acute shortage of hay in the Pacific Northwest and local shortages in some other Western States. Western ranges show prospects that vary from barely fair in parts of the Southwest where rain is badly needed to very good in North Dakota and Montana where there is enough moisture to insure a new crop of grass and enough old feed on the ranges to carry stock for the present.

WINTER WHEAT: Indicated production of winter wheat of 558,551,000 bushels is 145 million bushels less than last year's large crop, and near the average of 550 million bushels. Quite generally adverse winter temperature and moisture conditions, and the late start of spring growth are evidenced in the decline in prospects since December of 66 million bushels.

Wheat came through the dormant stage showing widespread damage from severely low and variable winter temperatures and limited surface moisture in some areas. Until early February, snow cover was generally sufficient for adequate protection from the low temperatures. Later, however, there were severe cold spells, and sharp changes from freezing to thawing. Much heaving and loss of acreage occurred in the area along the Ohio River, and westward through southern Illinois, Missouri, and northern Arkansas. In the southern Great Plains States, shortage of surface moisture was becoming acute by April 1, and the outcome was dependent on timely rains, though alleviated somewhat by fairly adequate subsoil moisture. Some loss from green bugs is again threatened in Texas and Oklahoma. The Northwestern States suffered a severe setback because of deficient precipitation from seeding time through the winter, low winter temperatures and a late spring. There was a heavy loss of fall sown acreage and yield prospects are low on acreage remaining for harvest. A somewhat more favorable condition exists in the Southwest, particularly in California where condition is above average.

The loss of acreage due to winter losses and diversion is indicated at 10.4 percent, compared with the 6.7 percent indicated on December 1, 1942, and the 7.0 percent 1942 abandonment.

The indicated yield per seeded acre is 14.9 bushels, compared with 18.3 bushels last year and the 11.4 bushel average. Yields indicated on April 1 are lower than last year in all of the important States except California, and the 3 States (Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri) where winter damage to the 1942 crop was so severe. Sharply lower yields are in prospect in the Pacific Northwest.

WHEAT STOCKS: Stocks of wheat on farms on April 1 are estimated at 327,667,000 bushels, equal to 33.4 percent of last year's production. These farm reserves are 1/5 larger than the record 269 million bushels on farms last April 1. Farm stocks, large in comparison with January 1 reserves are principally in an area comprising parts of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, where feed reserves apparently are being built up; in the Plains States from North Dakota to Texas, and in Montana and Washington where the 1942 crop was large. Farm stocks are low in the eastern Corn Belt States, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

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The January-April disappearance of wheat -- 167 million bushels -- is the largest on record for this quarter, comparing with approximately 104 million bushels disappearance in the corresponding quarter last year. Movement from farms was heaviest in some central States with heavy feeding needs, and in the surplus producing Plains States.

CORN STOCKS: Farm stocks of corn on April 1, 1943, were 1,395,112,000 bushels. This is 49 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average of 935,080,000 bushels and is the largest on record for this date. Disappearance of corn from farms during the first quarter of 1943, totaling 882,220,000 bushels, was by far the largest on record. Last year, disappearance during the same months amounted to 726,816,000 bushels -- previous largest on record -- while the 10-year (1932-41) average disappearance is 581,385,000 bushels.

These estimates of corn stocks cover total stocks of grain corn on farms including carryover from previous years and corn under seal on Government loans. The quantity of sealed corn on farms in the commercial corn area, which includes all important counties in the North Central States was approximately 116 million bushels on April 1. Corn under seal on this date for previous years amounted to 262 million bushels in 1942, 299 million in 1941 and 451 million in 1940.

Stocks on farms April 1, 1943 were equal to 48.4 percent of the 1942 production of corn for grain, compared with 53.0 percent on April 1, 1942 and 44.5 percent, the 10-year (1932-41) April 1 average.

In the North Central States farm stocks were 11 percent above those a year ago and 64 percent above average. Record supplies remain on farms despite the largest disappearance on record. In Iowa, stocks remain at the high level first attained in 1939. While above last year, they are less than in two other years on April 1. Stocks in Illinois are somewhat below those of a year ago, but considerably above average and sixth highest on record. In Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and South Dakota, April 1 stocks are the largest on record, and in Nebraska and Kansas the largest since 1933. Disappearance of corn since January 1 in the North Central States was 671,134,000 bushels -- 28 percent above the previous high occurring during the first quarter of 1942.

Except for the North Central and North Atlantic States, April 1 holdings on farms in other regions of the United States were lower than a year ago, although above average in all but the South Atlantic States. Principal reductions compared to last year were in the Gulf States and most Western States.

OATS STOCKS: Stocks of oats remaining on farms April 1, 1943 are estimated to total 508,208,000 bushels. This is about 76 million bushels or 18 percent larger than the stocks on hand on April 1, 1942, and 130,791,000 bushels larger than the 10-year (1930-39) April 1 average of 377,417,000 bushels.

mjd

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

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the North Atlantic States, 40 percent of the 1942 crop remains on farms, 36 percent in the East North Central, 41 percent in the West North Central, 15 in the South Atlantic, 18 in the South Central and 37 in the Western States. The United States as a whole has 37.4 percent of the oat crop remaining on the farms. Total disappearance from farms since January 1 was 379,367,000 bushels, or more than in this same period in any other year of record.

RYE: Condition of the 1943 rye crop was 82 percent of normal, about 5 percentage points lower than a year ago, but 7 points above the 1932-41 average for April 1. A very good start was made by the crop last fall under widespread favorable conditions which resulted in a condition of 86 percent on December 1, 1942. The slight decline in prospects since that date has been chiefly in areas where snow cover was not continuous, so that severe cold spells alternating with warmer periods resulted in damage by "heaving."

In a triangular area of 13 States, from Michigan to Montana on the north down to Oklahoma, in which approximately two-thirds of all United States rye is grown, the reported condition exceeds the average. This is also true of California, New York, and the 4 Southeastern States which produce rye. In a group of 5 States touching the Ohio River the reported condition was well below average.

The only important rye-producing States in which April condition is as high as in December 1942 are Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

SOYBEAN STOCKS: Farm Stocks of soybeans on April 1, 1943 were estimated at 57,610,000 bushels -- 27.5 percent of the 1942 production of 209,559,000 bushels. Although comparable estimates for the U.S. are not available for previous years, April 1, 1942 farm stocks for the two States (Illinois and Iowa) where surveys were made in past years, amounted to 20,953,000 bushels or 32 percent of their 1941 crop. On April 1, 1943, farm stocks of soybeans for these States amounted to 31,077,000 bushels -- about 27 percent of their combined 1942 production. More than half of the U.S. total farm stocks on April 1 were in these two States. Since production in 1942 was the largest on record, there is little doubt that farm stocks exceed any previous stocks on this date.

Of the 57,610,000 bushels remaining on farms April 1, somewhat over 12 million bushels will be needed for seed on farms where grown and possibly 2 million bushels are still to be fed. Thus, between 43 and 44 million bushels that could be expected to move into marketing channels or to be used as seed and feed on other farms, remained on farms April 1, 1943. To plant the prospective acreage for 1943 about 11 million bushels will be needed in addition to the 12 million bushels to be used on farms where grown.

Harvesting of soybeans from acreage seeded in 1942 continued intermittently during the first three months of the year as weather permitted. Prospects are that most of the 1942 acreage intended for harvest for beans will be finally harvested except in Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, Arkansas, and a few States of minor importance. Yields of late harvested beans, however, were running lower than the favorable yields obtained prior to the adverse harvesting weather which began in November. Late harvested beans have been poor in quality and running high in moisture content -- factors which have encouraged immediate marketing.

CITRUS FRUITS: Total U. S. orange production for the 1942-43 season, exclusive of Florida tangerines, is now estimated at 81,626,000 boxes -- an increase of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million boxes from the March 1 estimate. Production totalled 82,434,000 boxes last season and 82,726,000 boxes in the 1940-41 season.

California production of navel and miscellaneous oranges is estimated at 14,880,000 boxes, compared with 22,027,000 boxes last season. Harvest of these varieties in central California is complete and in Southern California is well advanced. There was an appreciable loss of California navel and miscellaneous oranges this season from "water rot" caused by excessive moisture in February and March. Production of California valencias this season is indicated to be 27,306,000 boxes compared with 29,505,000 boxes produced in 1941-42. Excessive rainfall caused some "brown rot" damage, especially in Orange County.

Florida oranges are turning out much better than indicated earlier in the season and record crops of all varieties are now expected. Harvest of Florida early and misseason varieties is nearly completed and production (excluding tangerines) is now estimated at 19,500,000 boxes -- 2 million boxes more than the March 1 estimate. Production in 1941-42 was 15,200,000 boxes. Harvest of Florida tangerines is nearly completed and the crop is estimated at 4,500,000 boxes, compared with 2,100,000 boxes produced in 1941-42. Production of Florida valencia oranges is now indicated to be 16,000,000 boxes --  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million boxes more than indicated on March 1, and 4 million boxes more than the 1941-42 crop.

The orange crops in Texas, Arizona, and Louisiana this season are estimated at 2,900,000 boxes, 700,000 boxes, and 340,000 boxes respectively. For the 1940-41 season production in Texas totalled 2,850,000 boxes, in Arizona 660,000 boxes, and in Louisiana 192,000 boxes.

Total U. S. grapefruit production is indicated to be 46,659,000 boxes, a record crop, compared with 40,294,000 boxes produced in 1941-42, and 42,883,000 boxes in 1940-41. The Florida grapefruit crop of 25,000,000 boxes is the largest of record and 30 percent more than 1941-42 production. In Texas also a record crop of 16,600,000 boxes was produced this season, compared with 14,500,000 boxes in 1941-42. Plant quarantine regulations in that State have been modified to extend the citrus marketing season to May 31. In most seasons April 30 is set as the closing date. Arizona grapefruit production is placed at 2,415,000 boxes -- 30 percent less than produced last season. Temperatures at Phoenix during March were considerably above normal, which probably will increase grapefruit sizes but will cause some deterioration in quality. The California grapefruit crop is indicated to be 2,644,000 boxes, compared with 3,144,000 boxes in 1941-42. In the Desert Valleys (Imperial and Coachella), where harvest is underway, production for this season is estimated at 1,304,000 boxes. In other (summer harvest) areas production is expected to total 1,340,000 boxes. During the 1941-42 season, the Desert Valleys produced 1,343,000 boxes and other areas produced 1,801,000 boxes.

California lemon production is indicated to be 13,650,000 boxes compared with 11,753,000 boxes produced last season.

PEACHES - 10 Southern

States and California: On the basis of the April 1 condition, a relatively light peach crop appears in prospect for 1943 throughout the most important sections of the 10 early Southern States, with Arkansas and Oklahoma showing especially light prospects. Condition of the crop on April 1 in these 10 States was only 48 percent, compared with 77 percent on April 1 last season, and the 1932-41 April average of 65 percent.

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In the important South Atlantic States of this group -- the Carolinas and Georgia -- February and March freezes damaged peach buds rather generally with injury appearing to be considerably more severe in South Carolina and Georgia than in North Carolina. In general, the early-ripening varieties such as Mayflower, Uneeda, Red Bird and Early Rose escaped serious injury; but Hiley and Elberta production was reduced materially. In Georgia areas south of Macon, present prospects are somewhat more favorable than north of that point.

Prospective production in Arkansas was reduced sharply by a severe cold wave on March 2 and 3, when temperatures ranging from 4 to 12 degrees above zero killed most peach buds in all areas. Elbertas, usually comprising about 80 percent of the Arkansas crop, show the heaviest damage. Orchards of early peaches escaped with considerably less injury. In the Gulf States -- Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana -- spring freezes also reduced peach prospects, though to a lesser degree than in Arkansas, with orchards in the northern areas of these States escaping with only minor losses.

In Texas, extremely cold weather in January, together with March freezes which followed unseasonably warm periods, caused extensive damage to peach buds. In the more important north central and eastern districts, the outlook is somewhat variable. Oklahoma peach production will be extremely short due to March freezes. Near failures are expected in many orchards. Prospective production of California peaches is still indefinite. Clingstone varieties bloomed satisfactorily in nearly all areas, although moist weather, which prevailed immediately following the blooming period, was favorable for brown rot infections. The brown rot damage, however, may result only in adequate thinning. Prospects are fairly favorable for California freestone types, though the effectiveness of spraying programs for control of "curl leaf" appears to have been reduced by untimely rains.

**EARLY IRISH POTATOES:** In 10 southern States and California the April 1 condition of early potatoes was 78 percent. This is somewhat above the condition on April 1, 1942 and the 10-year (1932-41) average April 1 condition both of which were 76 percent.

Growing conditions in late March generally were quite favorable in these States. Early plantings which had been damaged to some extent by freezes and excessive rains have shown improvement and later plantings are getting off to a good start. In North Carolina present prospects point to the best crop in several years. From Georgia to Louisiana heavy rains and flooded fields delayed plantings and caused some rotting of seed and "skippy" stands but recent weather has been more favorable and the crop is now making good progress. In Oklahoma both surface and subsoil moisture are adequate.

Harvest of the Dade county, Florida, potato crop is about over and shipments from that State will be light for the next three weeks. The very low condition of Florida potatoes is a result of heavy damage from the mid-February and early March freezes.

The Texas Lower Valley crop, which is now being harvested, has been damaged and delayed by dry weather and freezes. Progress in other Texas areas has been good following splendid rains in late March.

In California, prospects for early potatoes were very favorable on April 1.

mjd

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**PASTURES:** Pastures throughout the country as a whole appear to have come through the winter in much better condition than average, but do not look quite as good as on April 1, 1942. Pastures went into the winter in generally good condition but the development of vegetation so far this spring has been held back in many areas by cool weather. Except in Arizona, New Mexico, extreme western Texas, and the western portions of Oklahoma and Kansas, moisture conditions are rather satisfactory and, with the coming of adequate warmth, spring pasture prospects are good in most sections of the country. The general pasture condition figure representing grazing conditions for all types of livestock averaged 80 percent of normal on April 1 compared with 82 percent a year earlier and a 10-year (1932-41) average of 73 percent for that date. The condition of dairy pastures - combining condition figures in only those States where milk cows are normally grazing by April 1 - averaged 73 percent of normal compared with 75 percent on April 1, 1942, and 72 percent for the April 1 average for the 10-year period 1932-41.

The South was overspread with freezes in mid-February and early March and many sections of the area were also visited by quite cold weather the latter part of March. Pastures were particularly retarded by the cold weather in the South Central States where the condition averaged 68 percent of normal on April 1 compared with 72 percent a year ago and a 10-year average (1932-41) of 69 percent. Pastures and ranges in the Western States as a whole appeared to be in about as good condition as a year earlier but cold March weather in Washington and Oregon greatly retarded vegetation in those States. March weather has been very favorable in California and pastures are in much better condition than on April 1 last year and are far better than average. In most of the Northern States, where grazing still is restricted to old feed, new growth will develop somewhat later than usual but the prospects for considerable feed from pastures this spring are reported as good to very good.

**MILK PRODUCTION:** During March, milk production made about the usual seasonal advance. United States production during the month, estimated at 9-3/4 billion pounds, exceeded that of March 1942 by about 1 percent. Farm herds contained enough more milk cows this year to somewhat more than offset the slightly smaller milk production per cow. On a per capita basis (total population), the March production of milk equalled the previous high record for the month set last year and was almost up to the usual per capita figure for April.

On April 1, milk production per cow averaged the second highest for the date in 19 years of record, being exceeded only by production on the same date last year. Continued heavy supplementary feeding of milk cows helped maintain production during the intervals of cold, stormy weather in the first three weeks of March and encouraged rapid increases with the coming of warmer weather toward the end of the month.

In the group of important northern milk producing States from Wisconsin eastward, April 1 milk production per cow was slightly below that on April 1, 1942, but was higher than on the same date in any other year of record. In the West North Central States, which supply a large part of the Nation's butter, production per cow was above a year ago but below that on April 1, 1941. In the South production per cow was rather generally below a year earlier, and in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas was considerably below the 10-year average for April 1. The seasonal increase of production in these areas has been retarded by cool weather and late development of pastures, and the level of production per cow has been held down by the small percentage of milk cows being milked. A late spring in the Western States held back the seasonal rise in milk flow this year, and April 1 production per cow, though slightly above that on April 1, 1942, was materially lower than on the same date in 1940 or 1941. For the country as a whole, daily milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 14.85 pounds on April 1, compared with 14.96 pounds on that date last year and a 1932-41 average of 13.60 for April 1. In these herds, the percentage of the milk cows reported in production - 69.2 percent - was less than on the same date of any of the past 5 years, but showed somewhat more than the usual increase from March 1. mbp

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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**POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION:** Hens and pullets on farms laid 6,462,000,000 eggs in March, a record for the month -- 17 percent above the production in March last year and 46 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average.

March egg production was at top levels in all parts of the country, except in the West where it was the largest since 1931. The aggregate production in the first 3 months of this year was the largest record for the period -- 16 percent above the first quarter in 1942.

The rate of egg production per layer during March tops all previous rates for the month -- 15.74 eggs per layer compared with 15.51 last year and 14.18, the 10-year average. The number of eggs per layer during the first quarter of this year was 35.48 eggs, compared with 35.15 during the same period in 1942.

There were 410,532,000 layers on farms during March, an increase of 16 percent from March last year and 31 percent above the 10-year average. Because of the high prices for chickens and eggs as well as favorable feed-price relationships, numbers of layers on farms reached a record high March level. Culling has been lighter than usual this year and early hatchings indicate another increase in layers.

There were 227,401,000 chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms April 1. This is the largest number on this date in the last 13 years of record -- 23 percent above a year ago and 71 percent above the 10-year average. The largest increases were in the more commercialized areas in the North Atlantic and Western States -- 31 percent and 29 percent respectively -- and the smallest increase was 10 percent in the South Atlantic States.

## CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS APRIL 1

(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
Av. 1932-41	15,990	23,514	24,516	20,886	37,378	10,417	132,702
1942	19,679	33,219	43,650	25,331	49,113	13,949	184,941
1943	25,856	41,127	53,451	27,959	61,080	17,928	227,401

Numbers of eggs set and chicks hatched by hatcheries during March were at record levels, with the demand for chicks unsatisfied. Chicks booked on April 1 for later delivery far exceeded any previous number booked on that date.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-March were the highest for the date since 1920 -- 32 percent above a year earlier and 119 percent above the 10-year average. The March 15 price was 34.0 cents per dozen compared with 25.8 cents a year earlier and 15.5 cents, the 10-year average for the date.

The mid-March price of chickens -- 23.5 cents per pound live weight -- was also the highest since 1920 and the second highest in 34 years. It was 31 percent above a year ago and 74 percent above the 10-year average.

Turkey prices on March 15 averaged 28.7 cents per pound live weight compared with 19.9 cents a year earlier and 15.6 cents, the 5-year (1937-41) March 15 average.

The average cost of feed in a farm poultry ration on March 15 was \$1.92 per 100 pounds, which is 16 percent above a year earlier and 69 percent above the 10-year average.

Annual estimates, "Farm Production and Income, Chickens and Eggs, 1941-42, By States" and "Farm Production and Income of Turkeys, 1941-42, By States" are now available upon request to Crop Reporting Board, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.,

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## WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage seeded			Yield per seeded acre			Production		
	Fall of 1931-40	Fall of 1941	Fall of 1942	Average: 1932-41	1942	Indicated: Apr. 1, 1943	Average: 1932-41	1942	Indicated: Apr. 1, 1943
	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels
N.Y.	283	283	275	21.6	26.4	22.0	6,160	7,479	6,050
N.J.	64	69	62	19.3	17.0	18.5	1,228	1,175	1,147
Pa.	972	812	796	18.8	18.6	18.5	18,262	15,143	14,726
Ohio	2,133	1,767	1,643	19.7	20.5	16.0	41,783	36,183	26,288
Ind.	1,751	1,186	1,067	16.8	11.6	15.5	29,050	13,775	16,538
Ill.	2,052	1,160	1,148	17.3	10.9	15.0	35,231	12,623	17,220
Mich.	837	682	648	20.0	22.2	21.5	16,588	15,120	13,932
Wis.	42	39	31	15.3	20.9	20.0	659	817	620
Minn.	204	173	156	15.7	20.8	18.0	3,143	3,600	2,808
Iowa	410	200	200	15.3	22.4	18.5	6,375	4,485	3,700
Mo.	2,116	845	1,235	13.1	10.7	12.5	27,555	9,035	15,312
S.Dak.	234	205	256	6.8	13.3	8.0	1,387	3,760	2,048
Nebr.	3,556	2,958	2,867	9.8	23.4	15.5	35,078	68,760	45,988
Kans.	13,923	11,116	10,449	8.4	18.6	16.0	117,989	206,661	167,184
Del.	80	63	59	16.7	20.5	19.5	1,325	1,290	1,150
Md.	421	323	304	13.0	18.5	18.5	7,566	5,986	5,624
Va.	606	437	492	13.2	15.4	13.0	7,951	7,520	6,396
W.Va.	154	117	108	12.5	12.5	12.0	1,946	1,457	1,296
N.C.	436	544	539	11.2	14.7	13.0	5,551	8,014	7,007
S.C.	180	313	318	9.9	10.6	11.0	1,833	3,377	3,498
Ga.	180	265	260	8.8	9.5	9.0	1,584	2,530	2,340
Ky.	469	441	397	12.2	11.8	12.0	5,805	5,194	4,764
Tenn.	438	375	375	10.7	14.0	12.5	4,700	5,234	4,688
Ala.	7	15	18	9.5	11.3	11.0	67	169	198
Miss.	-	12	12	-	13.4	17.0	-	161	204
Ark.	80	31	31	6.9	7.8	7.5	544	242	232
Okla.	4,950	3,800	3,800	9.5	15.1	13.0	47,441	57,370	49,400
Tex.	4,677	3,423	3,491	5.7	13.9	9.0	26,434	47,438	31,419
Mont.	1,049	1,421	1,435	12.7	24.4	18.5	13,549	34,731	26,548
Idaho	694	574	563	20.2	22.4	18.0	13,986	12,840	10,134
Wyo.	146	143	140	7.7	22.2	15.0	1,123	3,168	2,100
Colo.	1,148	1,218	1,206	7.1	20.5	17.0	8,356	24,996	20,502
N.Mex.	367	302	326	4.7	14.9	10.0	1,741	4,498	3,260
Ariz.	42	25	29	21.2	23.0	22.0	908	575	638
Utah	191	180	171	16.4	17.2	12.0	3,168	3,090	2,052
Nev.	3	4	4	27.0	30.0	29.0	91	120	116
Wash.	1,360	1,537	1,353	20.0	30.5	16.5	27,192	46,830	22,324
Oreg.	767	661	602	16.3	27.0	16.0	12,274	17,841	9,532
Calif.	900	585	526	16.0	17.0	18.0	14,471	9,916	9,468
U.S.	48,015	38,339	37,482	11.4	18.3	14.9	550,181	703,253	558,551

## SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Stocks on farms			State	Stocks on farms		
	Production, April 1, 1943	Production, April 1, 1943	Production, April 1, 1943		Production, April 1, 1943	Production, April 1, 1943	Production, April 1, 1943
	1942 crop % of 1942	1942 crop % of 1942	1942 crop % of 1942		1942 crop % of 1942	1942 crop % of 1942	1942 crop % of 1942
	Thous. bu.	Percent	Thous. bu.		Thous. bu.	Percent	Thous. bu.
Ohio	28,819	24	6,917	N.C.	3,900	32	1,248
Ind.	29,757	30	8,927	Miss.	2,842	16	455
Ill.	73,794	24	17,711	Ark.	3,585	9	323
Mich.	3,740	25	935	10 Prin. States	196,798	27.3	53,635
Minn.	3,549	36	1,278	Other States	12,761	31.1	3,975
Iowa	39,312	34	13,366	U.S.	209,559	27.5	57,610
Mo.	7,500	33	2,475				

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

State	Corn for grain			Wheat			Oats		
	Average:	1942	1943	Average:	1942	1943	Average:	1942	1943
	1932-41:			1932-41:			1932-41:		
	Thousand bushels			Thousand bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	28	30	20	27	14	12	1,820	1,638	1,808
N.H.	45	50	37	-	-	-	103	101	117
Vt.	92	74	40	-	-	-	613	511	745
Mass.	134	115	111	-	-	-	51	51	50
R.I.	26	20	12	-	-	-	15	13	10
Conn.	195	158	159	-	-	-	47	65	61
N.Y.	2,008	2,398	3,165	1,622	1,927	2,192	9,634	10,004	14,379
N.J.	2,553	2,624	3,505	219	254	223	502	486	477
Pa.	17,836	17,744	19,450	3,914	3,717	3,519	10,223	11,484	9,364
Ohio	49,398	61,024	81,618	7,057	9,306	5,793	13,549	17,981	19,693
Ind.	61,510	71,744	99,870	4,260	4,853	2,218	12,871	18,040	16,563
Ill.	169,580	236,942	217,283	4,324	4,805	1,923	43,193	53,713	48,049
Mich	14,752	15,642	30,041	5,243	5,537	4,443	16,698	19,737	28,312
Wis.	11,750	17,400	21,973	638	654	1,082	27,601	27,998	37,213
Minn.	47,865	91,779	84,893	8,125	10,454	13,207	56,457	47,568	71,027
Iowa	214,329	333,956	357,190	1,559	749	2,422	77,348	74,215	80,574
Mo.	43,738	50,792	65,793	3,379	2,705	2,710	11,758	16,940	20,205
N.Dak.	1,147	3,611	2,693	21,921	63,712	76,420	14,586	31,025	41,209
S.Dak.	13,581	22,887	39,286	8,063	19,093	22,184	18,074	24,710	42,488
Nebr.	55,867	102,397	111,743	9,489	14,489	28,662	16,615	22,798	22,728
Kans.	16,106	22,878	33,968	19,197	46,533	59,965	8,932	10,880	11,556
Del.	1,707	1,819	1,984	126	200	77	17	13	32
Md.	6,639	6,321	6,716	720	471	399	340	328	311
Va.	12,610	12,428	12,445	1,333	1,150	1,354	575	525	842
W.Va.	4,002	3,780	4,265	447	326	364	640	622	610
N.C.	18,640	24,185	20,544	944	1,322	1,362	841	1,048	1,156
S.C.	9,556	8,895	7,709	148	301	236	1,098	1,360	1,346
Ga.	17,750	17,554	15,662	184	220	405	749	946	1,117
Fla.	2,114	2,115	2,220	-	-	-	8	10	8
Ky.	23,856	30,023	31,403	394	221	390	415	487	246
Tenn.	24,550	28,574	28,726	414	433	314	246	373	310
Ala.	18,889	23,137	18,075	5	18	17	182	949	576
Miss.	16,391	20,216	17,838	-	48	8	311	2,030	900
Ark.	12,840	14,398	12,960	52	47	24	635	951	1,344
La.	7,199	5,877	8,133	-	-	-	192	694	567
Okla.	8,339	7,203	8,152	6,356	8,750	8,606	6,292	5,439	4,549
Tex.	22,093	19,347	18,006	2,124	2,990	7,590	9,868	7,975	2,915
Mont.	151	340	401	11,075	30,025	42,056	3,710	6,399	9,956
Idaho	387	528	693	5,021	6,962	5,192	1,948	2,407	2,843
Wyo.	247	393	235	652	1,922	2,444	1,320	1,705	1,574
Colo.	2,817	5,182	4,145	2,267	7,511	9,468	1,690	2,402	2,259
N.Mex.	810	1,540	980	292	356	1,059	162	230	194
Ariz.	128	205	147	62	20	46	50	59	53
Utah	36	46	39	1,263	2,178	2,054	453	757	655
Nev.	4	7	6	82	123	227	41	86	80
Wash.	99	160	135	3,381	7,948	11,030	2,505	2,205	3,629
Oreg.	262	341	326	1,860	4,237	4,988	2,315	2,008	3,220
Calif.	372	709	517	250	466	992	109	74	283
U.S.	935,080	1,289,588	1,395,112	138,521	269,145	327,667	377,417	432,020	508,206

RYE				PASTURE			PEACHES			
Condition April 1				Condition April 1			Condition April 1			
State	Average:	1942	1943	Average:	1942	1943	State	Average:	1942	1943
:1932-41:				:1932-41:			:1932-41:			
Percent				Percent			Percent			
Me.	-	-	-	89	87	87	N.C.	73	81	65
N.H.	-	-	-	84	96	94	S.C.	69	81	47
Vt.	-	-	-	93	94	91	Ga.	66	80	52
Mass.	-	-	-	90	90	91	Fla.	66	76	64
R.I.	-	-	-	81	86	96	Ala.	66	76	52
Conn.	-	-	-	88	85	91	Miss.	65	79	59
N.Y.	83	89	89	81	83	86	Ark.	59	70	23
N.J.	88	88	90	81	81	84	La.	68	77	53
Pa.	83	87	83	80	83	84	Okla.	54	75	25
Ohio	84	92	78	77	84	77	Tex.	63	70	44
Ind.	83	86	79	76	83	75	10 States	65	77	48
Ill.	86	87	83	78	86	80				
Mich.	82	89	91	77	86	89				
Wis.	85	90	91	81	89	94				
Minn.	80	83	89	75	86	85				
Iowa	86	93	90	80	93	90				
Mo.	78	84	82	70	81	76	EARLY POTATOES 1/			
N.Dak.	63	82	79	56	85	83				
S.Dak.	66	88	80	56	82	85	Condition April 1			
Nebr.	70	93	84	63	84	78	State	Average:	1942	1943
Kans.	72	90	88	61	87	85	:1932-41:			
Del.	85	91	91	81	81	80	Percent			
Md.	86	86	89	77	76	83				
Va.	82	84	79	75	76	81	N.C.	78	86	86
W.Va.	82	87	78	75	77	77	S.C.	72	71	72
N.C.	82	86	83	77	81	79	Ga.	71	71	75
S.C.	75	82	75	63	67	67	Fla.	74	76	61
Ga.	77	80	80	68	72	71	Ala.	74	67	73
Fla.	-	-	-	70	76	77	Miss.	72	74	72
Ky.	82	91	76	73	82	74	Ark.	76	77	75
Tenn.	82	87	84	71	74	75	La.	76	69	80
Ala.	-	-	-	67	70	67	Okla.	78	82	83
Miss.	-	-	-	68	70	64	Tex.	72	70	75
Ark.	-	-	-	69	71	64	Calif.	87	89	96
La.	-	-	-	69	74	71	11 States	76	76	78
Okla.	70	83	77	62	76	69	1/Includes all Irish (white)			
Tex.	71	73	66	70	69	65	potatoes for harvest before			
Mont.	77	91	84	68	88	95	Sept. 1 in States listed.			
Idaho	93	95	93	87	75	78				
Wyo.	66	90	87	71	89	91				
Colo.	62	92	87	66	89	86				
N.Mex.	-	89	78	69	86	75				
Ariz.	-	-	-	90	81	78				
Utah	87	95	81	84	85	82				
Nev.	-	-	-	84	75	70				
Wash.	84	91	82	79	78	64				
Oreg.	88	89	87	82	73	63				
Calif.	2/88	90	94	83	77	91				
U.S.	75	87	82	73	82	80				

2/ Short-time average.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of  
April 1, 1943

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 9, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## CITRUS FRUITS

Crop	Average	1939	1940	1941	Indicated
and State	1930-39				1942

Thousand boxes

## ORANGES:

California, all	37,198	44,425	50,695	51,532	42,186
Navels and misc. 2/	15,803	17,521	19,472	22,027	14,880
Valencias	21,395	26,904	31,223	29,505	27,306
Florida, all	18,940	25,600	28,600	27,200	35,500
Early and midseason	3/12,521	15,600	16,200	15,200	19,500
Valencias	3/ 8,321	10,000	12,400	12,000	16,000
Texas, all 2/	1,157	2,360	2,650	2,850	2,900
Arizona, all 2/	259	595	528	660	700
Louisiana, all 2/	275	228	253	192	340
5 States	57,829	73,208	82,726	82,434	81,626

## TANGERINES:

Florida	2,350	2,400	2,700	2,100	4,500
ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES					
5 States	60,179	75,608	85,426	84,534	86,126

## GRAPEFRUIT:

Florida, all	14,760	15,900	24,600	19,200	25,000
Seedless	3/ 5,250	6,500	3,200	7,000	8,500
Other	3/10,393	9,400	16,400	12,200	16,500
Texas, all	6,350	14,400	13,650	14,500	16,600
Arizona, all	1,505	2,900	2,650	3,450	2,415
California, all	1,768	1,992	1,983	3,144	2,644
Desert Valleys	789	1,087	960	1,343	1,304
Other	979	905	1,023	1,801	1,340
4 States	24,383	35,192	42,883	40,294	46,659

## LEMONS:

California	8,815	11,983	17,236	11,753	13,650
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## LIMES:

Florida	37	95	80	150	4/ 175
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1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. Alabama and Mississippi production negligible since 1938. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Short-time average. 4/ December 1 indicated production.

## SUGAR BEETS (IN STATES WHERE GROWN)

State	Average	1941	1942	Average	1941	1942
	1930-39			1930-39		

Thousand acres

Thousand acres

Ohio	39	41	51	35	38	43
Mich.	116	100	138	106	94	112
Nebr.	74	63	83	69	60	77
Mont.	66	66	80	62	64	75
Idaho	59	62	82	54	60	78
Wyo.	50	40	49	46	39	43
Colo.	188	135	195	175	132	170
Utah	53	42	48	48	40	45
Calif.	126	137	179	119	125	166
Other	111	108	136	101	102	125
U.S.	883	794	1,041	815	754	939

## CROP REPORT

as of

April 1, 1943

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

April 9, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## SUGAR BEETS (IN STATES WHERE GROWN)

## BEET SUGAR

State	Yield per acre			Production			Production 1/		
	Average:	1941:	1942:	Average:	1941:	1942:	Average:	1941:	1942:
	1930-39:			1930-39:			1930-39:		
	Short tons			Thous. short tons			Thous. short tons		
Ohio	8.3	11.0	12.4	277	419	595	33	46	54
Mich.	8.2	10.8	9.8	865	1,016	1,098	128	158	172
Nebr.	12.6	15.4	11.9	871	927	916	113	121	104
Mont.	12.2	12.4	12.2	751	793	915	108	118	141
Idaho	11.7	13.7	13.8	649	823	1,076	93	107	145
Wyo.	12.1	13.6	10.4	558	530	447	92	79	62
Colo.	12.2	14.8	12.9	2,141	1,949	2,193	323	299	321
Utah	12.5	14.4	12.7	614	575	572	90	82	82
Calif.	13.5	16.0	13.7	1,634	1,999	2,274	267	313	343
Other	9.1	12.5	12.5	924	1,280	1,557	115	161	185
U.S.	11.4	13.7	12.4	9,284	10,311	11,643	1,363	1,484	1,609

1/ Includes some sugar manufactured from beets and beet molasses originating in other States.

## SUGAR BEET PULP PRODUCTION

Item	Average	1941	1942
	1930-39		
	Thousand short tons		
Molasses pulp	148	181	151
Dried pulp	90	101	138
Moist pulp	1,499	1,556	1,688

## SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage harvested			Yield of cane per acre			Production		
	Average:	1941:	1942:	Average:	1941:	1942:	Average:	1941:	1942:
	1930-39:			1930-39:			1930-39:		
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	220.8	225	270	17.0	17.5	17.6	3,841	3,938	4,752
Fla.	16.1	31	27	31.8	30.6	31.4	520	949	848
Total	236.9	256	297	18.0	19.1	18.9	4,361	4,887	5,600
	For seed								
La.	20.3	32	25	17.0	17.5	17.0	345	560	425
Fla.	6	7	6	33.5	34.0	31.2	22	24	19
Total	20.9	32.7	25.6	17.5	17.9	17.3	367	584	444
	For sugar and seed								
La.	241.1	257	295	17.0	17.5	17.5	4,186	4,498	5,177
Fla.	16.7	31.7	27.6	31.9	30.7	31.4	542	973	867
Total	257.8	288.7	322.6	18.0	19.0	18.7	4,728	5,471	6,044

## Products of cane ground for sugar

State	Sugar per ton of cane,			Sugar produced,			Molasses 1/, including		
	96° equivalent			96° equivalent			blackstrap		
	Average:	1941:	1942:	Average:	1941:	1942:	Average:	1941:	1942:
	1930-39:			1930-39:			1930-39:		
	Pounds			Thousand short tons			Thousand gallons		
La.	159	164	168	308	323	400	24,540	26,295	30,233
Fla.	175	203	236	47	96	100	3,333	5,157	5,400
Total	161	171	179	355	419	500	27,873	31,452	35,633

1/ Edible molasses not produced in Florida

TOBACCO BY STATES, 1941 AND 1942 (REVISED)

State	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
	Acres		Pounds		Thousand pounds	
Mass.	5,900	5,500	1,658	1,628	9,781	8,952
Conn.	16,600	14,800	1,379	1,255	22,890	18,577
N.Y.	1,200	1,000	1,425	1,450	1,710	1,450
Pa.	35,700	34,300	1,630	1,542	58,182	46,016
Ohio	23,600	21,900	1,053	1,098	24,852	24,056
Ind.	8,000	8,600	1,004	994	8,029	8,548
Wis.	22,200	19,200	1,425	1,521	31,640	29,200
Minn.	600	600	1,175	1,200	705	720
Mo.	5,400	5,100	1,000	1,000	5,400	5,100
Kans.	300	200	1,000	950	300	190
Md.	40,300	39,500	775	785	31,232	31,008
Va.	97,500	107,100	908	972	88,514	104,150
W.Va.	2,300	2,400	910	935	2,093	2,244
N.C.	494,200	545,600	930	1,053	459,490	574,400
S.C.	81,000	90,000	830	1,075	69,660	96,750
Ga.	65,100	69,400	851	860	55,430	59,710
Fla.	15,200	16,400	770	901	11,711	14,778
Ky.	301,200	308,700	975	967	293,803	298,495
Tenn.	89,000	88,100	969	997	86,265	87,808
Ala.	400	300	762	717	305	215
La.	200	200	285	350	57	70
U. S.	1,505,900	1,378,900	966	1,024	1,262,049	1,412,437

State	Season average price per pound		Value of production	
	received by farmers		1941	1942
	1941	1942	1941	1942
	Cents		Thousand dollars	
Mass.	32.1	34.1	3,139	5,050
Conn.	44.5	49.1	10,177	9,117
N.Y.	13.0	13.5	222	196
Pa.	13.2	13.7	7,678	6,304
Ohio	17.4	26.8	4,329	6,457
Ind.	24.6	39.5	1,978	5,375
Wis.	12.3	16.4	3,882	4,792
Minn.	11.0	13.0	78	94
Mo.	23.1	40.3	1,247	2,055
Kans.	23.0	38.0	69	72
Md.	30.1	52.0	9,401	9,923
Va.	28.5	38.4	25,262	39,996
W.Va.	27.1	40.3	567	904
N.C.	29.2	39.1	134,384	224,749
S.C.	24.8	37.0	17,276	35,798
Ga.	21.0	30.9	11,616	18,432
Fla.	34.6	44.7	4,050	6,600
Ky.	26.1	36.9	76,697	110,100
Tenn.	24.3	32.6	20,980	28,607
Ala.	20.0	29.3	61	63
La.	17.0	30.0	10	21
U. S.	26.4	36.2	333,103	510,705

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1941 AND 1942 (REVISED)

April 9, 1943

Class and type	Type : No. :	Acreage		Yield		Production		: Season av. price per lb. :		Value of production	
		harvested		per acre		Thousand pounds		: received by farmers :		Thousand dollars	
		1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
Class 1, Flue-cured:											
Virginia	11	73,000	82,000	880	950	64,240	77,900	31.0	41.8	19,914	32,562
North Carolina	11	193,000	212,000	835	950	161,155	201,400	30.3	41.2	48,830	82,977
Total Old Belt	11	266,000	294,000	847	950	225,395	279,300	30.5	41.4	68,744	115,539
Total Eastern N. Carolina Belt	12	242,000	266,000	995	1,110	240,790	295,260	29.4	37.9	70,792	111,904
North Carolina	13	53,000	61,000	960	1,150	50,880	70,150	24.9	38.0	12,659	26,657
South Carolina	13	81,000	90,000	860	1,075	69,660	96,750	24.8	37.0	17,276	35,798
Total South Carolina Belt	13	134,000	151,000	900	1,105	120,540	166,900	24.8	37.4	29,945	62,455
Georgia	14	64,000	68,500	850	860	54,400	58,910	20.4	30.2	11,098	17,791
Florida	14	11,300	13,000	725	860	8,192	11,180	21.3	32.3	1,745	3,611
Alabama	14	300	200	750	700	225	140	16.5	26.0	37	36
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	75,600	81,700	831	860	62,817	70,230	20.5	30.5	12,880	21,438
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	717,600	792,700	905	1,024	649,542	811,690	28.1	38.4	182,361	311,336
Class 2, Fire-cured:											
Total Virginia Belt	21	13,100	13,600	895	975	11,724	13,260	15.6	17.5	1,829	2,320
Kentucky	22	14,500	14,500	950	940	13,775	13,630	13.5	17.7	1,860	2,413
Tennessee	22	28,000	25,500	950	985	26,600	25,118	14.9	18.0	3,963	4,521
Total H'ville & C'ville Belt	22	42,500	40,000	950	969	40,375	38,748	14.4	17.9	5,823	6,934
Kentucky	23	15,500	15,500	925	960	14,338	14,880	12.2	15.0	1,749	2,232
Tennessee	23	3,200	3,000	950	970	3,040	2,910	12.2	14.6	371	425
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	18,700	18,500	929	962	17,378	17,790	12.2	14.9	2,120	2,657
Total Henderson Stem. Belt (Ky.)	24	200	200	900	900	180	180	9.8	12.0	18	22
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-24	74,500	72,300	935	968	69,557	69,978	14.1	17.1	9,790	11,933
Class 3, Air-cured:											
3A Light Air-cured											
Ohio	31	11,200	12,100	990	1,000	11,088	12,100	27.5	42.0	3,049	5,082
Indiana	31	7,800	8,400	1,005	995	7,839	8,358	25.0	40.1	1,960	3,352
Missouri	31	5,400	5,100	1,000	1,000	5,400	5,100	23.1	40.3	1,247	2,055
Kansas	31	300	200	1,000	950	300	190	23.0	38.0	69	72
Virginia	31	8,800	8,800	1,175	1,200	10,340	10,560	30.2	43.2	3,123	4,562
West Virginia	31	2,300	2,400	910	935	2,093	2,244	27.1	40.3	567	904
North Carolina	31	6,200	6,600	1,075	1,150	6,665	7,590	31.4	42.3	2,093	3,211
Kentucky	31	245,000	251,000	980	960	240,100	240,960	29.2	42.0	70,109	101,203
Tennessee	31	54,000	56,000	800	1,000	52,920	56,000	30.7	41.3	16,246	23,128
Alabama	31	100	100	800	750	80	75	30.0	36.5	24	27
Total Burley Belt	31	341,100	350,700	997	979	336,825	343,177	29.2	41.8	98,487	143,596
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	40,300	39,500	775	785	31,232	31,008	30.1	32.0	9,401	9,923
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	381,400	390,200	955	959	368,057	374,185	29.3	41.0	107,888	153,519
3B Dark Air-cured											
Indiana	35	200	200	950	950	190	190	9.5	12.0	18	23
Kentucky	35	12,000	13,000	980	1,070	11,760	13,910	11.6	15.7	1,364	2,184
Tennessee	35	3,800	3,600	975	1,050	3,705	3,780	10.8	14.1	400	533
Total One Sucker	35	16,000	16,800	978	1,064	15,655	17,880	11.4	15.3	1,782	2,740
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	14,000	14,500	975	1,030	13,650	14,935	11.7	13.7	1,597	2,046
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	2,600	2,700	850	900	2,210	2,430	17.9	22.7	396	552
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	32,600	34,000	967	1,037	31,515	35,245	12.0	15.1	3,775	5,338

April 1, 1943

April 9, 1943

## TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1941 AND 1942 (Revised) - Continued

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production		Season average price per lb. received by farmers		Value of production	
		1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
Thousand pounds											
Cents											
Thousand dollars											
Class 4, Cigar Filler											
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	35,400	34,000	1,630	1,340	57,702	45,560	13.2	13.7	7,617	6,242
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	12,400	9,800	1,110	1,220	13,754	11,956	9.3	11.5	1,280	1,375
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	47,800	43,800	1,495	1,513	71,456	57,516	12.4	13.2	8,897	7,617
Class 5, Cigar Binder:											
Massachusetts	51	100	100	1,680	1,600	168	160	23.0	25.0	39	40
Connecticut	51	7,900	6,700	1,600	1,520	12,640	10,184	23.0	26.0	2,781	2,648
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	8,000	6,800	1,601	1,521	12,808	10,344	23.0	26.0	2,820	2,688
Massachusetts	52	4,900	4,600	1,780	1,730	8,722	8,096	24.0	26.0	2,033	2,105
Connecticut	52	2,800	2,800	1,680	1,540	4,704	4,312	24.0	27.0	1,129	1,164
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	7,700	7,400	1,744	1,677	13,426	12,408	24.0	26.3	3,222	3,269
New York	53	1,200	1,000	1,425	1,450	1,710	1,450	13.0	13.5	222	196
Pennsylvania	53	300	300	1,600	1,520	480	456	12.7	13.5	61	62
Total New York & Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,500	1,300	1,460	1,466	2,190	1,906	12.9	13.5	283	258
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	11,000	9,200	1,400	1,500	15,400	13,800	9.6	15.2	1,478	2,236
Wisconsin	55	11,200	10,000	1,450	1,540	16,240	15,400	14.8	16.6	2,404	2,556
Minnesota	55	500	600	1,175	1,200	705	720	11.0	13.0	78	94
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	11,800	10,600	1,435	1,521	16,945	16,120	14.6	16.4	2,482	2,650
Georgia	56	400	200	1,000	850	400	170	14.5	17.4	58	30
Florida	56	600	500	750	1,050	450	630	14.5	17.4	65	110
Total Ga.-Fla. Sun-grown	56	1,000	800	850	1,000	850	800	14.5	17.4	123	140
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-56	41,000	35,100	1,503	1,534	61,619	55,378	15.9	20.3	10,408	11,241
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper:											
Massachusetts	61	900	800	930	870	891	695	113.0	130.0	1,007	905
Connecticut	61	5,900	5,300	940	770	5,546	4,081	113.0	130.0	6,267	5,305
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	6,800	6,100	947	785	6,437	4,777	113.0	130.0	7,274	6,210
Georgia	62	700	700	900	900	630	630	73.0	97.0	460	611
Florida	62	3,300	2,800	930	1,030	3,069	2,968	73.0	97.0	2,240	2,879
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown	62	4,000	3,500	925	1,028	3,699	3,598	73.0	97.0	2,700	3,490
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	10,800	9,600	939	872	10,136	8,375	98.4	115.8	9,974	9,700
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	93,600	89,500	1,438	1,355	143,221	121,269	20.4	23.5	29,279	28,558
Class 7, Miscellaneous:											
Louisiana Perique	72	200	200	285	350	57	70	17.0	30.0	10	41
United States											
	All	1,305,900	1,373,900	966	1,024	1,262,049	1,412,437	26.4	36.2	332,103	510,705

hst:

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 9, 1943

April 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES

1937-41 Average, 1942, and 1943

Month	Monthly total				Daily average per capita			
	Average :		1943 :		Average :		1943 :	
	1937-41 :	1942 :	1943 :	1942 :	1937-41 :	1942 :	1943 :	1942 :
	Million pounds				Pounds			
February	7,404	8,299	8,380	101	2.01	2.21	2.20	
March	8,666	9,641	9,759	101	2.14	2.32	2.32	
Jan.-March, Incl.	23,837	26,679	26,912	100.9	2.02	2.21	2.20	

## MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	April 1			State	April 1		
and	Average :			and	Average :		
Division	1932-41	1942	1943	Division	1932-41	1942	1943
	Pounds				Pounds		
Me	13.0	14.7	13.8	Md.	13.9	16.3	15.7
N.H.	14.8	15.8	15.8	Va.	9.9	10.6	10.4
Vt.	14.6	16.6	17.5	W.Va.	8.9	9.8	9.6
Mass.	18.0	19.9	18.4	N.C.	10.1	10.9	11.2
Conn.	17.1	18.9	19.9	S.C.	9.7	11.0	10.5
N.Y.	17.6	20.8	20.3	Ga.	8.2	8.5	8.5
N.J.	20.1	21.6	21.4	S. ATL.	9.98	11.11	10.28
Pa.	17.1	19.0	18.2	Ky.	9.7	11.2	10.2
N. ATL.	17.11	19.35	18.72	Tenn.	8.8	10.4	10.1
Ohio	14.9	16.0	15.6	Ala.	7.7	8.6	8.4
Ind.	13.5	14.7	14.9	Miss.	6.7	6.8	6.9
Ill.	14.7	16.6	16.0	Ark.	7.9	7.7	7.4
Mich.	17.5	18.9	19.2	Okla.	10.8	10.3	10.1
Wis.	17.3	19.6	12.4	Tex.	9.2	8.3	8.3
E. N. CENT.	16.00	17.93	17.72	S. CENT.	8.88	9.13	9.02
Minn.	17.5	19.6	18.8	Mont.	12.7	14.3	14.5
Iowa	14.8	15.9	16.8	Idaho	16.6	17.2	17.0
Mo.	9.3	9.7	10.2	Wyo.	11.8	12.5	14.0
N. Dak.	12.3	14.8	15.0	Colo.	13.7	15.5	16.0
S. Dak.	11.1	12.7	12.8	Wash.	17.0	17.8	17.2
Nebr.	13.4	14.4	15.0	Oreg.	15.9	16.4	16.2
Kans.	14.3	15.5	15.1	Calif.	19.9	20.3	20.0
W. N. CENT.	13.64	14.80	15.15	WEST.	15.53	16.79	16.26
				U.S.	13.60	14.96	14.85

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

mbp

MARCH EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division:	Number of layers on:		Eggs per		Total eggs produced		
	hand during March		100 layers		During March		
	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	Incl.
	Thousands		Number		Millions		
Me.	1,814	2,146	1,792	1,866	33	40	102
N.H.	1,472	1,630	1,854	1,761	27	29	75
Vt.	792	935	1,761	1,789	14	17	44
Mass.	3,774	4,254	1,820	1,860	69	79	200
R.I.	398	434	1,866	1,854	7	8	21
Conn.	2,249	2,637	1,804	1,665	41	44	115
N.Y.	11,934	13,032	1,613	1,649	193	215	561
N.J.	5,243	5,770	1,792	1,643	94	95	246
Pa.	15,750	17,504	1,655	1,671	261	292	749
N.ATL.	43,431	48,342	1,702	1,694	739	819	2,113
Ohio	17,513	19,165	1,584	1,618	277	310	746
Ind.	11,980	14,340	1,646	1,633	197	243	556
Ill.	18,268	20,779	1,482	1,525	271	317	714
Mich.	10,012	11,272	1,513	1,528	151	172	422
Wis.	13,922	13,051	1,485	1,510	207	227	596
E.N.CENT.	71,700	80,607	1,538	1,574	1,103	1,269	3,034
Minn.	19,628	24,600	1,541	1,519	302	374	926
Iowa	28,323	31,383	1,432	1,500	410	475	1,037
Mo.	19,899	22,856	1,569	1,621	312	370	777
N.Dak.	4,242	5,521	1,395	1,203	59	66	139
S.Dak.	7,040	8,519	1,445	1,404	102	120	243
Nebr.	12,025	14,484	1,587	1,674	191	242	534
Kans.	13,926	16,475	1,626	1,752	235	289	633
W.N.CENT.	105,533	124,138	1,529	1,560	1,611	1,936	4,289
Del.	831	875	1,752	1,690	15	15	35
Md.	2,353	2,966	1,587	1,624	45	48	116
Va.	7,218	7,746	1,612	1,587	116	123	293
W.Va.	3,458	3,361	1,593	1,649	55	64	148
N.C.	7,546	9,114	1,451	1,426	109	130	274
S.C.	2,912	3,273	1,308	1,265	38	41	86
Ga.	5,968	6,864	1,290	1,259	77	86	183
Fla.	1,647	1,840	1,593	1,562	26	29	64
S.ATL.	32,433	36,539	1,483	1,467	481	536	1,199
Ky.	8,791	10,402	1,587	1,618	140	168	366
Tenn.	7,338	10,143	1,482	1,519	116	154	326
Ala.	5,731	7,012	1,361	1,369	73	97	196
Miss.	5,493	6,810	1,259	1,252	69	85	174
Ark.	6,536	7,371	1,414	1,423	92	105	197
La.	3,545	3,983	1,293	1,299	46	52	102
Okla.	10,282	12,143	1,634	1,724	163	209	460
Tex.	22,366	27,215	1,525	1,593	341	434	922
S.CENT.	70,582	85,079	1,438	1,533	1,050	1,304	2,745
Mont.	1,768	1,932	1,420	1,417	25	27	61
Idaho	2,013	2,076	1,445	1,575	29	33	78
Wyo.	659	782	1,476	1,556	10	12	26
Colo.	3,122	3,610	1,432	1,649	45	60	131
N.Mex.	971	1,247	1,323	1,497	13	19	43
Ariz.	496	560	1,748	1,708	9	10	23
Utah	1,970	2,078	1,643	1,798	32	37	91
Nev.	216	225	1,693	1,665	4	4	10
Wash.	5,338	5,837	1,739	1,636	93	96	259
Oreg.	2,834	3,193	1,782	1,742	51	56	137
Calif.	12,146	14,282	1,742	1,693	212	242	567
WEST.	31,535	35,327	1,658	1,669	523	598	1,425
U. S.	355,064	410,532	1,551	1,574	5,507	6,462	14,806

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